

Anopheles (Cellia) tarsimaculata Goeldi.¹

Anopheles tarsimaculata Goeldi, Os Mosq. no Pará, 133, 1905.

Anopheles gorgasi Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 198, 1907.

Tropical American mainland, Lesser Antilles, the larvæ in ground pools of any kind except artificial.

Anopheles (Cellia) albimanus Wiedemann.¹

Anopheles albimanus Wiedemann, Dipt. Exot., 10, 1821.

Anopheles cubensis Agramonte, El Progreso Medico, x, 460, 1900.

Anopheles argyrotarsis albipes Theobald, Mon. Culic., i, 125, 1901.

Anopheles dubius Blanchard, Les Moust., 205, 1905.

Tropical America, including the Greater Antilles and southern Florida, the larvæ in ground pools, often of brackish water.

NEW MUSCOID GENERA, SPECIES AND SYNONYMY

(*Diptera*)

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

In the revision of muscoid groups and genera, based mostly on material in the National Museum collection, it becomes necessary to characterize the following new genera and species:

Pseudogymnosoma, new genus.

Genotype, *Pseudogymnosoma inflatum*, new species.

No hypopleurals. Abdomen inflated and globose, like *Rhodogyne*, nearly bare. Head much like *Stomorhina*, but epistoma short and not widened nor sprung convexly, the face being dished. No facial carina. Arista plumose. Palpi widened and flattened. Upper facets of male eyes greatly enlarged. Male hypopygium small.

¹ Compare an article by James Zetek on the relationship of these two forms (Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., viii, 221-271, 1915). The same intergradation in palpal coloration has recently been observed in specimens from Guayaquil, Ecuador (F. Campos R.).

Pseudogymnosoma inflatum, new species.

Length, 5.5 to 7 mm. Four males and one female, Benguella, Angola, Africa (F. C. Wellman).

Head black, with silvery maculations or areas. Thorax and scutellum metallic violet. Abdomen yellowish to fulvous. Legs and palpi blackish. Antennæ blackish, the second joint more or less tinged with rufous. Tegulæ whitish, with smoky tinge. Wings clear, with more or less distinct blackish along costa in male.

Graphomuscina, new genus.

Genotype, *Graphomuscina africana*, new species.

Venation of *Muscina*, but head in general and thoracic vittæ of *Graphomya*. Frontalia not separated by ocellar triangle. Epistoma not so elongate as in *Graphomya*, and not so wide nor sprung. Tegulæ large. Only hypopleural hairs present.

Graphomuscina africana, new species.

Length, 7 mm. One female, Benguella, Angola, Africa (F. C. Wellman).

Head grayish, antennæ and frontalia brown, palpi fulvous. Thorax brownish, rufous on sides, with three heavy black vittæ. Scutellum, abdomen and legs brownish-rufous, the tarsi brownish. Tegulæ whitish. Wings clear.

Rhinogastrophilus, new genus.

Genotype, *Oestrus nasalis* Linne.

Differs from *Gasterophilus* in entirely lacking the rudimentary button-like palpi, as well as the proboscis tubercle. The female has a sharp chitinous ovipositor, functionally distinct from that of *Gasterophilus*. See Can. Ent., L, 246-248 (July, 1918).

Loewioestrus, new genus.

Genotype, *Cephalomyia variolosa* H. Loew, 1863, Wien. Ent. Monatschr., VII, 15.

Differs from *Oestrus* by posterior crossvein being removed almost its length from cubitus, the apical cell much more

elongate, and small crossvein inside middle of discal cell. *Ocstrus* has the posterior crossvein almost at the cubitus, apical cell short, and small crossvein outside middle of discal cell.

Neokirkia, new genus.

Genotype, *Kirkia minuta* Rodhain & Bequaert, 1915, Bull. Soc. Path. Exot., VIII, 456.

Differs from *Kirkioestrus* by auxiliary vein ending opposite small crossvein, and petiole of apical cell in line with third vein. *Kirkioestrus* has small crossvein half way between ends of auxiliary and first veins, while petiole of apical cell is bent up at right angle to third vein.

Microcephalopsis, new genus.

Genotype, *Microcephalus neugebaueri* Portchinski, 1881, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., XVI, 137; XXI, pl. 1, ff. 8, 8a.

Differs from *Portchinskia* by small crossvein not being dilated in middle, posterior crossvein well removed from cubitus, and front of male very narrow, the eyes being greatly approximated.

The holotype was taken on Mount Brione in the Italian Tyrol, in September (Schnabl, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., XXVI, 14).

Compsomyiops, new genus.

Genotype, *Calliphora fulvipes* Macq., 1843, Dipt. Exot., II, 3, 132, pl. 16, f. 3.

Differs from *Cochliomyia* by the palpi being long and widened apically; frontalia of female greatly widened posteriorly, densely hairy on posterior half; parafrontalia of female very thickly set with pilelike hair; parafacialia bare on lower part, which is narrowed to a mere strip by the cheek grooves; tegulæ hairy on front half; no proclinate fronto-orbitals in either sex.

Numerous specimens from the high Andes of Peru and Ecuador, collected by the Yale Peruvian Expedition, F. Campos, and myself; and from Chile, collected by F. C. Reed.

Chrysomya whceleri Hough also belongs here. The genus is characteristic of mountain regions of western America, especially the high Andes and the Mexican Sierra Madre, as well as temperate South America.

Hemipyrellia, new genus.

Genotype, *Hemipyrellia curriei*, new species.

Hypopleurals present. Front and face like *Pyrellia*. Fourth vein bent suddenly at cubitus at a little more than a right angle. Clypeus only a little longer than broad. Epistoma not narrowed by vibrissal angles, vibrissæ on oral margin. Female parafrontalia wide, the orbitals not crowded into frontals. Two proclinate orbitals in female. Tegulæ bare.

Hemipyrellia curriei, new species.

Length, 6 mm. One female, Mount Coffee, Liberia (R. P. Currie).

Head grayish; vertex metallic blackish, frontalia brown, palpi rufous, antennæ more or less rufous. Thorax, scutellum and abdomen metallic green with bluish reflections; hind edge of segments narrowly black. Legs blackish. Tegulæ white. Wings clear.

Auchmeromyiella, new genus.

Genotype, *Auchmeromyiella angola*, new species.

Differs from *Zonochroa* by the labella being well developed, parafacialia with fine row of microscopic microchætæ above, female with one proclinate and one reclinate orbital, and abdomen not widened but conspicuously pointed behind.

Auchmeromyiella angola, new species.

Length, 5 to 6 mm. Seven females and two males, Benguella, Angola, Africa (F. C. Wellman).

Pale tawny fulvous, hind margins of abdominal segments more or less distinctly brown. Palpi and antennæ deeper fulvous. Frontalia and mesoscutum subrufous tinged, latter at times showing two faint broad darker vittæ. Tegulæ glassy. Wings clear.

Huascaromusca, new genus.

Genotype, *Huascaromusca cruciata*, new species.

Strong hypopleural bristles. Head small. Clypeus elongate and narrowed. Frontals strong. Female with a cruciate pair of macrochætæ on median line of frontalia just in front of ocellar triangle. A strong proclinate pair of ocellars. Female with two strong erect proclinate orbitals, and one strong reclinate. Mesoscutal macrochætæ long, erect, curved posteriorly. Wings very long and broad. Abdomen short and wide, subrounded behind in female. Otherwise as in *Mesembrinella*.

Huascaromusca cruciata, new species.

Length, 9 mm. One female, Huascaray Ridge, Jaen Province, Peru, about 7,000 feet, September 22, 1911 (C. H. T. Townsend).

Brownish-black. Frontalia, antennæ and palpi deep rufous. Face and cheeks rufous, with thin silvery coating. Thorax, scutellum and abdomen submetallic violet. Legs blackish. Tegulæ smoky. Wings faintly tinged with smoky on base and costa.

Chlorobrachycoma, new genus.

Genotype, *Chlorobrachycoma splendida*, new species.

Clypeus shallow, rather wide, dished. Epistoma slightly narrowed, long, warped forward well below vibrissæ. Palpi long, widened apically. Arista long, short-plumose less than half way. Eyes bare. Frontals stopping even with base of antennæ. Frontalia wide and short. Female with one proclinate orbital, the anterior one, while in place of posterior one is a bunch of bristles and hairs; also one reclinate orbital. Ocellars present. Parafacialia hairy above and with row of microchætæ near orbit below. Tegulæ small, bare. No median marginals on first two segments, sparse marginal row on third, marginals and discals on anal segment. Apical cell open before tip. Has sarcophagid habitus, but belongs in the Muscini.

Chlorobrachycoma splendida, new species.

Length, 8.5 mm. One female, Oroya, Peru, May 8, 1914 (C. H. T. Townsend).

Bright green. Cheeks, parafacialia and parafrontalia silvery, mottled with blackish-green reflections. Antennæ, clypeus and palpi deep black. Thorax, scutellum and abdomen bright green with some violet reflections, and with more or less silvery pollen showing in some lights. Legs blackish. Tegulæ whitish. Wings nearly clear, only faintly smoky.

Sarconesiopsis, new genus.

Genotype, *Sarconesiopsis caerulea*, new species.

Clypeus shallow, not narrowed above, about twice as long as wide. Epistoma elongate, full width of clypeus. Facialia short-ciliate over half way above vibrissæ. Eyes bare. Arista plumose a little over half way. Parafacialia hairy except on lower fourth. Mesoscutum conspicuously trivittate. Apical cell open before tip. Wrinkle at cubitus. Squamæ bare. No median marginals on first two abdominal segments, marginal row on third, marginal and discal bristles on anal segment. Three postsuturals and two sternopleurals. Belongs in the Muscini.

Sarconesiopsis caerulea, new species.

Length, 8.5 to 9.5 mm. Two females, Oroya, Peru, May 7, 1914 (C. H. T. Townsend); five females and one male, Quito, Ecuador (F. Campos).

Head blackish, pale golden pollinose with blackish reflections. Palpi rufous, tinged with brown. Frontalia brown. Mesoscutum blackish, thinly silvery, with three heavy black vittæ. Scutellum metallic green. Abdomen metallic green, with bluish reflections. Legs blackish. Tegulæ fuscous. Wings faintly smoky.

(To be continued.)

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